a single Patula harpa, Helix labyrinthica and Zonites arboreus. An old oak stump in the pasture was the hiding place of Helix monodon. Beneath fern roots in a clump of oak trees in the intervale I discovered Macrocyclis concava, Succinea obliqua and Vitrina limpida, perhaps the most slimy and difficult to handle of all shells, after being plunged into hot water previous to cleaning. Lastly, where the brook moistened the mossy rocks and the roots of the great beach trees, was the home of the plainly beautiful Helix albolabris. Only in one spot did I find the asteriscus. Perhaps Morse found his type specimens in that identical spot. Whether he did or not is immaterial, but he could hardly have found a better place, or experienced more pleasure in the discovery than I did.

It was Edward S. Morse who remarked that the multitude of intelligent young people who spend hours in the puzzle departments of magazines, and obtain simply an answer to clever word juggling, could find equally entertaining puzzles in Nature's book, the solving of which would bring more than mere words. They would find that the life history of natural objects had all the fascination of a well-written story—the turning of every page, arousing increased interest in what might follow.

Our young students of conchology should be induced to look among the little shells for new discoveries. Anybody can pick up Helix albolabris in its home, but only those who know what they are looking for can find Planogyra asteriscus. Let us see if the influence of Morse and his Bethel shells can be made to animate a new generation of pupils.

EDWARD W. ROPER.

NOTE ON CREPIDULA GLAUCA SAY.

BY W. H. DALL.

My friend, Mr. John Ford, raises the question of the omission of this alleged species from the list of Mollusks of our southeastern coast and asks for an explanation. In reply, I would say that the specimens named *C. glauca* by Stimpson and others among the older

naturalists, which have come under my notice have all appeared to me to be referable to *C. fornicata* (L) Lam., or to the variety of *C. convexa* Say which has grown upon a broad, not very convex, or perhaps a partly concave surface. A fine series of shells from Cape May, submitted to me by Mr. Ford as *C. glauca* come under the latter category. They are distinct from *C. fornicata*, but they do not show the characters called for by Say's description, which in itself presents no features to distinguish the shell he describes from the young and spotted form of *C. fornicata*, to which I have no doubt it belonged. Such shells are in the National Museum labeled *C. glauca* by Stimpson. It may not be known to all our conchologists that the extremely high and usually dark-colored forms of *Crepidula*, such as *C. convexa* (typical) and *C. adunca* of California, derive their peculiar appearance from roosting on some gasteropod, and that wider and less elevated forms of the same species can almost always be found, if not in the same locality, at least in a geographical series of wide range. The difficulties, in the way of a satisfactory determination of such semi-parasitic forms as the *Calyptræidæ* are very great, and increase in my experience with the amount of material subjected to study. That there may be a distinct form entitled to be called *C. glauca* I do not wish positively to deny, but I must confess that I have never seen one and therefore have grave doubts of its existence.

A LIST OF THE MOLLUSCA OF COLORADO.

(Compiled for the Colorado Biological Association.)

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

In the "Journal of Conchology," vol. vi, pp. 60–65, I gave some preliminary remarks on the Mollusca of Colorado, stating that from the lack of records and other reasons, a complete list could not then be prepared. Since then a considerable amount of material and information has been gathered, and while much remains unknown, there is sufficient ascertained to seem to warrant the presentation of a faunal list. In this list the localities are not all given in detail, as